

Gallipolis Journal.

GALLIPOLIS, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

NEWS ITEMS.

General Lorenzo Thomas resumed his duties on the 14th, as Adjutant General of the United States Army, by request of the President, communicated through General Grant. Mr. Stanton relieved him of the office in 1863, since when General Townsend has acted as General.

Honorable G. Stinson has been confirmed for Assessor of Internal Revenue in the first District of Ohio.

The seven-thirty treasury notes outstanding and falling due June 15, and July 15 next, which are convertible into five-twenty bonds, amount to over two hundred million dollars, and it will require the full time between this and July 15, to enable the Department to convert them promptly at maturity. The public are notified that unless such notes, which the Government is now offering to convert, are promptly forwarded to the Department for that purpose, great delay must ensue in the future delivery of the bonds.

Several private cases, involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, are before the Supreme Court, on which Attorney General Stanbury desires to make an argument, and has requested that the decision of the cases may be postponed till next term.

The Constitution in Alabama has been defeated by about 15,000 majority.

Mr. Stevens offered resolutions of impeachment against the President, in the committee on reconstruction, a few days since, but they were voted down by a vote of 6 to 3.

The municipal elections in Western New York, on the 12th, went about as the State election last fall.

The January bulletin from the Department of Agriculture states that the general appearance of the crops on the 1st of January was not quite as favorable as usual.

A Grant Club has been formed in Ripley, Ohio, which was the home of the General in his boyhood.

It appears that in some counties in Alabama the polls were not opened at all in the late election; and in one, they were kept open only a day. The election is to be continued in those counties, and General Meade is confident the required majority to ratify the constitution will be obtained.

The President has approved and signed the bill allowing taxation by States of shares of National Banks.

It has been reported by the President's papers that a quarrel exists between Gen. Grant and Gen. Hancock. The facts, as stated at army headquarters, are that Hancock has removed several members of the City Council of New Orleans, who were appointed by Gen. Sherman; that complaint and protest is made by certain well known Unionists of that city, and that Grant has called on Hancock for full statements in regard to the matter.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Gen. Sherman, to be General by brevet. A new department has been created of which the General is to take command, with his headquarters at Washington. It covers the territory now included in the Department of the Lakes, the East and Washington. The President's object in making the change is supposed to be to leave his orders, as far as possible, to the General, instead of to the Secretary of War. Sherman will throw up his commission sooner than enter upon any duties or engage in any affairs by which the President might see him against Grant.

B. F. Downing of Lexington, Kentucky, announces himself an independent candidate for Sheriff, and considers his claim indisputable, as he "once slept with Andrew Jackson."

In Nashua, New Hampshire, there has been invented a new machine which, worked by an expert, will shear a sheep in three minutes.

The bill to ratify the constitution of rebel States on a majority of votes actually cast is to be passed by Congress as soon as it is officially ascertained that Alabama reconstruction has failed by the default of a majority of the registered voters.

Ten days ago the President offered to appoint General McClellan Minister to England. If the offer is accepted, the nomination will be sent to the Senate immediately.

By an act of the Utah Territorial Legislature, the name of "Great Salt Lake City" has been changed to "Salt Lake City."

Secretary Seward has written to Gov. Hayes that no law of the United States authorizes the return of documents on file in his Department, either to individuals or States, and therefore the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature ratifying the United States Constitutional Amendment will not be returned.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman has sent a dispatch to his brother, Senator Sherman, positively refusing to accept the proposed brevet rank of General. He desires to be left where he is.

The report now is, that Gen. McClellan is to be made Secretary of War, instead of being appointed Minister to England.

Attorney General Stanbury is preparing an opinion as to whether orders from the President relating to reconstruction must necessarily be signed through Gen. Grant.

General J. B. Steedman has resigned the Collectorship of Internal Revenue in New Orleans.

Samuel R. Betts, of Ironton, Ohio, was killed a few days since by the kick of a horse.

A Democratic mass meeting in New Orleans, Saturday night, passed resolutions recommending Johnson's re-election to the Presidency.

Major General Kilpatrick, who will return from Ohio, this spring, is spoken of as the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey. It is believed that, with him as the leader on the local ticket, the State can be carried for Grant. The Republicans are so certain of this result, that all other candidates for the Governorship are discouraged, and disposed to give way to the dashing Cavalry General.

An officer in Texas writes that General Hancock has discovered that the rebels in that State do not improve upon acquaintance. A much stronger expression, indeed, is employed to describe the disgust with which his unrepentant friends have recently inspired the General; and it is intimated that unless speedily recalled by the President he will become Radical of the most determined type.

The Senate Military Committee has voted to return to the President the nomination of General Sherman, with a resolution stating that it is not advisable to confer brevet rank on officers of the two highest grades.

General Gilliam has ordered the election for the ratification of the Constitution of Arkansas to begin March 15 and continue five days.

Washington's Birth-day.

Saturday next, February 22d, is the anniversary of the birth-day of our great Republic. This day has gradually worked itself into favor with Americans as a national holiday, and is being observed more and more every year. We are glad to see this, as every public day, which is a recognition of our love for Republican government, in remembering the glorious foundation of our country, tends to strongly interest our people in the preservation of that government, whose establishment cost so much toil and suffering. The observance of such days recalls to the minds of all, the trials of the Revolutionary heroes, and the importance they attached to the establishment of free government in this country. And in reverting to the past, we, as citizens of the only true Republic in the world, to preserve and maintain it in all its greatness, guiding it in its work of progress, and using our utmost endeavors to shield our country from the influences, that History has taught us, have undermined and ruined the strongest nations that have existed. As a Republican government is one of the most difficult to preserve, and can only be sustained where education is general, and the influences of a true civilization and the Christian religion are at work, the greater blessings arising from it bear with them greater responsibilities on the part of all citizens. The people constitute the government here, instead of being the blind tools in the hands of a single despot, and for that very reason their accountability is so much the greater. It is a return that all owe, for their privileges, that they should strive to understand the political situation of the country at all times, and shape their action in all political matters, as their honest judgment tells them will be best for the nation in the long run. A man does not deserve to enjoy the privileges granted in this country, who takes no interest in political questions, and is content to let the few mould the government for him, and decide upon its course, without himself trying to understand to the best of his ability what is best, and acting accordingly. For these reasons, we advocate a full observance of all national days, as calculated to keep up the interest of the people in the government; and we hope Washington's birth-day will not be passed without public recognition, this year especially—a year in which one of the most important political contests in the history of the country, is to take place.

Our neighbor of the Dispatch abuses the Supreme Court of the United States, in unmeasured terms, for its decision in the case of the State of Georgia vs. the military authorities. It will be remembered that the Court dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, it being wholly a political question, with which the Court, in its judicial capacity, had nothing to do. The Dispatch says:—

"The last bulwark of freedom, the Supreme Court of the United States, shows evident signs of weakness, demoralization and fear. The last obstacle in the onward march of usurpation and despotism, trembles and totters to its fall, and the road to a centralized despotism is now nearly open and unobstructed."

And much more, in the usual style of that sheet. The article shows the editor to be, either wholly ignorant of the history of our country, or else a knave of the deepest dye. This decision, which the Dispatch editor characterized as a "search of usurpation and despotism," is in perfect harmony with all the decisions of that Court, touching similar questions, from its creation down to the present time. The harmony of these decisions has never interrupted except in one instance, and that was in the Dred Scott case. In that case politics controlled the minds of the Judges, and they attempted to give judicial sanction to a purely political question. But the country knows and felt that it was wrong—an attempt to deprive the people of their just rights—to think and act, in political matters, for themselves—and hence the decision had no weight.

The truth is, instead of the Supreme Court having departed from the legitimate line of its duty and decisions, the democratic party has wandered from its old established moorings. It has wandered far from the teachings of its fathers, when its rallying cry was—"the government, right or wrong"—"the Union must and shall be preserved"—and, having now become the apologist of treason, and the ally of traitors, it seeks to bring everything else into subordination to its own vile and infamous course. Hence, everything that partakes of the earlier teachings, is, from their present standpoint, "the onward march of usurpation and despotism."

The Union League of Philadelphia has ordered a hundred thousand copies of Senator Morton's recent speech on reconstruction for circulation in Pennsylvania. This great speech has been printed in nearly every Union paper in Ohio. It has probably received as large a circulation in other States.

Contested Election.

The contests of election instituted by W. W. Gibson against David B. Hebard and James A. Tipton for the offices of Prosecuting Attorney and Sheriff respectively, were heard as provided by law, by the Court last week, and a decision given. As stated last week, the points made by the contestant were the throwing out of the vote of Ohio Township, and illegal votes cast for the democratic candidates. The points made by the contestants were throwing out of the vote of Racoon Township for irregularities, and the so called negro votes cast for the Republican candidates. The questions arising out of the elections in Ohio and Racoon Townships were argued, and that of illegal votes submitted on the voluminous testimony taken. In the case of Ohio Township the Court decided to admit its vote, substantially on the ground, that although the sitting of Hancock as a judge of election would have vitiated his election, it contested, yet that the vote would not be cast aside as to the other candidates, whose elections were contested. The vote of Racoon was also admitted. The Court deciding that the mistakes made there were mere clerical errors, and not sufficient to affect the validity of the election in that township. This decision left the contest to be settled upon the evidence taken of illegal votes. The Court, after examination of the mass of testimony taken, found 19 illegal votes had been cast for the democratic candidates, composed of foreigners, non-residents, rebel soldiers, deserters and minors. The Court referred to the facts proved in the testimony that some Germans in Walnut Township had been persuaded to vote by representations made to them that Lincoln's Proclamation made them citizens and gave them the right to vote. The Court spoke in strong terms of the criminal character of such representations, to induce ignorant parties to cast illegal votes, and Judge Guthrie stated that, had he known of the facts at the time the Grand Jury was impaneled, he should have called their attention particularly to the subject, as such a violation of the law merited proper punishment. The testimony of the Germans shows that James A. Tipton, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, was the party, who made these representations to them, about Lincoln's Proclamation giving them the right to vote. This is made a crime by the laws of Ohio, and Tipton was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury, but for some reason no indictment was found against him. The Court found 4 illegal votes cast for Blazer, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, and 2 of these colored votes, that the evidence did not show to be more than half white, and 1 a minor. The evidence taken by the democrats, of colored votes was of no avail, as the Court held, with the Supreme Court, that a man more than half white was a legal voter.

The Court therefore found Blazer to have received 1918 votes and Tipton 1907 votes for Sheriff, giving Blazer a majority of 11 votes, and declared him Sheriff of Gallia county. D. B. Hebard is declared Prosecuting Attorney, as he has a majority still, even if the illegal votes cast for him were rejected, although it was agreed by both sides, that the mass of the testimony could not be used against him. The remarks of the Court in regard to soliciting the illegal votes of the Germans referred to speak for themselves, and we call the attention of all to them.

The editor of the Dispatch devotes half a column to "clerical indiscretions"—the sinful acts of a few professed clergymen—(the probabilities are that they were democratic office-seekers, who, having been repudiated and cast off by the people, had assumed the clerical garb for the purpose of making a raise)—but he has not a word to say against ballot-box stuffing in Portsmouth; the polling of illegal votes in Gallia county; or the deception practised upon the ignorant Germans of Walnut Township. We do not know why this is so, except upon the supposition, on the part of the editor, that of the former class, something better was expected, while of the latter it was strictly in the line of their duty—to their party! We would prefer to see all men honest and virtuous, but so long as leading democrats commit such crimes upon the ballot-box, and their editors refuse to condemn them, we must expect other classes to be guilty of similar crimes. We would recommend these democratic leaders to set an example of honesty, and then, perhaps, others, "seeing their good works," may be induced to mend their ways.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever—By the use of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion all eruptions and pimples are removed from your face and hands. It cures effectually and leaves the skin soft and fair.

The Wyandot Pioneer says, with delicate parliamentary indirection, "we don't want to say that President Johnson is in the habit of lying, but we do want the privilege of believing him when we please." We can't believe him on this occasion, for his course has destroyed all the confidence we had in him in 1864. As President of the United States, we respect him; as an individual and renegade, we despise him.

Johnson's purpose in his move to make Lieut. Gen. Sherman brevet General, and to call him to Washington to command a new department, is solely to snub Gen. Grant. But the President has mistaken his man. Gen. Sherman positively refuses to have the brevet, and will sooner resign than to live within the corrupt air of the Presidential mansion.

The whole thing, with others of a similar character recently aimed at Gen. Grant, are simply attempts to injure, and, if possible, destroy his reputation with the American people. But they will all fail. The General is known to be true and loyal, while the President has shown himself to be untrue and dishonest, and hence nothing that the latter can say or do will detract one iota from the noble character of the former.

The Portsmouth Tribune advocates the nomination, by the Republican State Convention, of Hon. W. W. Johnson, of Lawrence County, for Supreme Judge.

The New York Herald gives the democracy a wise recommendation. It says nothing can prevent the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, and therefore recommends the democracy to vote with the Republicans for Grant. If the party wishes to make a fight, let it be made on Congress. There are some democrats—the class known as copperheads—we would prefer to not have for Grant—their support would kill him—but all others we have no doubt will vote for him.

The Democrats of the Ohio Legislature are hard to please. Before the election they were loud in their denunciations of Congress, because it refused to admit the Southern States to representation immediately. In the Legislature, on the 14th, a resolution was offered favoring the immediate admission of Alabama to the Union, she having adopted a Constitution republican in form, and containing all the guarantees required by the reconstruction acts. The democrats voted solid against this resolution. They are determined these States shall not come in, except by the return to office and power of those who took them out, and fought to destroy the General Government. The country should not forget the democratic doctrine—the full and unconditional return of rebels to power, or no representation by the Southern States.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

It is stated on seemingly good authority that the Judiciary Committee of the House have decided these two bills, one amending the Reconstruction bill, and the other doing away with the act of March 2, 1867, for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

The principal feature of the House proceedings was the reading of the additional Johnson-Grant correspondence. It consists of a letter from the President accusing Grant of insubordination in not obeying him, his military superior, and letters from five members of the Cabinet, giving their views as to the nature of the recent conversations between the President and the General. Another letter from Gen. Grant, in which he disavows any disrespect to the orders of the Executive, and briefly indicates his course, closes the series.

Feb. 12.—In the Senate Mr. Yates, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Colorado, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. The consideration of the Reconstruction bill was postponed. The case of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was taken up. A substitute was offered, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Leeke, of Lawrence, has introduced a bill into the Ohio Legislature, providing for the election of an additional Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in this Judicial District.

If workmen wish to learn how democracy taxes their hard earnings, let them look at New York City. Workmen in that city are compelled to pay \$26.70 on each thousand dollars worth of property, all to support the most corrupt government in the world.

Specimen Democracy.

"Brick Pomeroy," the miscreant who advised the assassination of President Lincoln, in a recent issue of his vile sheet, says:

"Some one says that the radicals fear Grant will be assassinated. So he will be if he is elected President, and it would not do the country the least harm."

"Democracy" is a curious compound. At the polls it is fraud—ballot-box stuffing—deception toward ignorant Germans, &c.—then, if not successful there, comes assassination! The above comes from Iowa—that of Ohio is not dissimilar. The Marietta Times has the following vilification of two of the noblest patriots, as well as Christian gentlemen, that the country contains.

"The impertinences of an ignorant pulpit brawler, like Bishop Simpson, are no worse than those of the educated Bishop McVane."

Such is modern democracy, or copperheadism! How do you like it?

Neighboring Items.

Laurel Furnace, located in Greenup county, Ky., was sold last week to the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, for \$25,300. The property embraces 12,000 acres of land, with furnace and other valuable buildings.—Portsmouth Tribune.

An Offer.—We understand that Capt. Watson has offered to give his steamer LIDA NORVELL to our business men, six months free of charge, provided they put her in the trade from this place to Raymond City, and pay the expense of running her, keep her in repair and keep her out of debt. This is a good offer and our people should in fact be interested in it. The cost of running her will not be over \$30 per day.—P. Pleasant Register.

GLASS WORKS.—Messrs. DeGrove and Benda, who are here to erect Glass Works, have purchased five acres of the bottom land of Camp Platt, from the owners, Dr. J. T. Cotton and others, at \$100 per acre, and rented the adjacent coal at 40¢ per bushel. They are engineering for the opening of the mines, and will proceed at once to erect the works, which are to be furnished with the Belgian patent crucibles. When in full blast they will use 1,000,000 bushels of coal annually, besides 350,000 bushels of salt, arrangements being in progress to get the latter of the Kanawha Salt Co.—West Va. (Charleston) Journal.

An ice gorge in the Ohio River about five miles above Pomeroy, broke loose about two o'clock, on Tuesday, and, in running out, sunk two loaded coal barges for the Hartford City Coal Co., and a derrick, the United Coal Co. of Syracuse, two (one empty) for the Pomeroy Coal Co., at Minersville, and the steamer Alex. Chambers, owned by Nial R. Nye, of this place.—Pomeroy Telegraph.

A few months since, we made mention of some interesting experiments which were being made in some salt wells belonging to Mr. V. B. Horton, Jr., with a view to increasing their yielding capacity, by exploding torpedoes at or near the bottom; and promised at some future time, to report the result. A sufficient period of time having elapsed for a test, we deem it proper to say that the experiments seem to have been successful, beyond the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Horton. At the present time the wells subjected to the test, yield fully twice as much salt as they did before the experiment was made. A well that yielded water sufficient for fifty barrels of salt per day formerly, now yields sufficient for one hundred barrels.

The most singular part of the transaction however is that salt wells on the Ohio side of the river, fully a mile distant, immediately after the explosion of the torpedoes in Mr. Horton's wells, commenced yielding an increased quantity of water, and when we heard from them last, were still keeping up the supply. The story, we know, has a fishy appearance, but we have it on such good authority that we can not doubt its truth.—Pomeroy Telegraph.

Congress.

Feb. 11.—The proceedings of the Senate were not of especial interest. Garrett Davis occupied much of the session in a speech on supplementary duties of war, and then introduced two bills, one amending the Reconstruction bill, and the other doing away with the act of March 2, 1867, for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

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land, to his seat, came up and was discussed a while. With the understanding that the vote will be taken Monday, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

In the House a resolution was passed calling on Gen. Grant for copies of all recent correspondence between himself and Gen. Hancock. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Kentucky contested election case, with reference to Mr. Smith's right to the vacant seat from the Second District, but adjourned without deciding it.

Feb. 15.—The Senate was not in session. The House had a short session. The Kentucky contested election case was taken up, and Mr. Smith made a speech in support of his claim to the seat. A resolution offered by Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, declaring that Mr. Smith was entitled to the seat, was rejected by a vote of 30 to 101. The resolutions reported by the Committee declaring that he was not entitled to the seat, and notifying the Governor of Kentucky of the vacancy, were then passed.

Ohio Legislature.

Feb. 11.—Senate.—No quorum present.

House.—A petition was presented for the legalizing of free trade in money, or ten per cent interest by contract, leaving the rate six per cent, in the absence of contract; also for a modification of the present liquor laws. A bill to repeal an act supplementary to the act authorizing county commissioners to construct roads on petition, was introduced; also, a bill to repeal sections 1 and 4 of the act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to amend section 8 of the said act; also, a bill supplementary to the act prescribing the duties of county commissioners.

Feb. 12.—Senate.—A petition was presented for the repeal of the act to restrain certain animals from running at large; also, for the appointment of a State Entomologist. A bill to amend the act of 1856 to prescribe the duties of County Commissioners, was introduced; also to amend the act to authorize the establishing of free turnpike roads. A message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State of the United States in relation to a resolution of the Ohio Legislature for the withdrawal of the State's assent to the 14th Constitutional amendment, stating that there was no law permitting the Secretary to withdraw from the Department of State any document there deposited.

House.—Petitions were received from 502 citizens of Erie county on the subject of killing ducks in the spring; also, for the repeal of the road law of 1861; also, for the repeal of the law authorizing County Commissioners to construct roads on petition; also, a petition for a law authorizing township trustees to construct roads on section lines leading to school houses; also, for an amendment to the law of 1860, concerning fugitives from justice, favoring magistrates and justices of the peace concurrent jurisdiction with probate judges. House bill requiring the return of statistics, after a long debate upon a motion—which was lost to strike out the words, "the United States bonds," was passed.

Feb. 13.—Senate.—Several petitions were presented for free trade in money; also one for the repeal of the road law of last session; against the repeal of the law authorizing county commissioners to construct roads on petition; for the passage of the bill prescribing the duties of county auditors. A bill to provide for filing petitions in error was introduced; also a bill to provide for the payment of claims growing out of the Morgan raid. The bill to amend the act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace, and constables in criminal cases, was passed. Mr. Jewett's resolutions in relation to reconstruction being under discussion, a substitute was offered denouncing Mr. Sherman's bill in the U. S. Senate declaring the new Constitution of Alabama ratified, which substitute was adopted, and the resolution as amended passed.

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